

THE FEAST OF VENGEANCE

By KIT DEALTRY.

Author of "The Fatal Kiss," "The Silent," "The Cipher Skull," &c.

CHAPTER X. (Continued).

He thought deeply for a few minutes. Then he said suddenly: "How long do you imagine it will take you to find out who sent that letter?"

A person met his look curiously. "Not more than a few hours after I get back to London, I think," he replied.

"When I will come with you," declared Anthony. "If you're willing, Mr. Anderson, I'll come along and see what success you get, and then we can travel back to Monte Carlo together."

"I'm quite willing," agreed the detective. "Now would it suit you to leave to-night? There's a train in an hour."

"The sooner the better. I'll be ready."

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"But it's not likely that two people would write in precisely the same way," remarked the detective, quietly putting the tracing into his pocket.

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"If you know any woman whose writing is similar to this, Captain Aynescombe, it would be just as well to tell me. There may be nothing in it—nothing at all. But if I am to—"

"Yes, yes," broke in the other hurriedly. "You're right—quite right, Mr. Anderson. But the lady whose writing is similar to this could not possibly be concerned in my guardian's disappearance."

"Because she doesn't even know him."

"She doesn't know Sir Gavin! Oh, in that case," said Anderson calmly, "you cannot have any compunction in telling me the name of your—shall I say—friend?"

"A friend?—yes."

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"A year or so. Pon my honour, I can't say how long!" was the reply.

"And you say Mrs. Despard is not acquainted with Sir Gavin Tregaskis?"

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"You're certain of that?"

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"Ah!" Anderson grew interested. "Sir Gavin refused to be introduced to Mrs. Despard. I wonder why."

"Well, there's nothing really in it," said the other. "She's not the only one he wouldn't know. Sir Gavin, Mr. Anderson, is a man who doesn't like the opposite sex. He knows as few as possible."

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"She has a house in Mount Street."

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OUR OMNIBUS.

COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

THE CONDUCTOR.



George Hackenschmidt, on his return to this country, has fully confirmed the accounts of the foul tactics adopted by his opponent, Gotch, in the contest for the wrestling championship of the world, which have been published in the American papers. This general representative of the Stars and Stripes, who has been in the country for some time, appears during the hours of the match, spitting in the face and using bad language. He also clawed at the Russian, and scratched his ears, one of which still bears marks of the brutal treatment it received.

What was the referee doing all this time? Hackenschmidt complains strongly of his conduct, and no wonder. Not only did he turn a deaf ear to the visiting wrestler's constant appeals during the match, but he gave the local champion a tremendous advantage from the start by allowing him to come into the ring armed with a head to foot. The result was that some of Hackenschmidt's best locks were useless against an opponent whom he generally allows to have been a first-rate and thoroughly trained. Any official with a reputation to keep up would have detected this unworthy conduct at a glance, and ordered Gotch out of the ring until he presented himself in honest wrestling trim.

Gotch's tactics appear to be too pronounced even for American taste, and they have been repudiated by all the respectable Press. But they are keeping, though in an exaggerated form, with the American maxim: "Win by fair means, if possible; but by foul means, if necessary." This is not the British idea of sport at all, and may the day be long distant before it comes to be transplanted into practice at means football matches in which opponents are deliberately maimed; horse races in which animals are "doped"; prize fights won "on the cross"; amateur athletic competitions in which the winners are not the best, but the most cunning; and boat races in which fouling the rival crew or poaching a length at the start is considered quite as praiseworthy as superior skill at the oar.

Our American cousins, in short, carry their business instincts into every act of life. If it is legitimate to get the better of an opponent in trade, it is equally lawful to argue, to hug or butt him in a boxing match and to trip or hustle him in a foot race. But what about the honour of the thing? That is the question which invariably ignores, nor can they be expected to perceive that an attempt to stretch the written laws of sport violates the unwritten laws of which every true sportsman is bound to observe. The distinction is vital, and all that can be said by way of explanation is that morality is largely a matter of geography.

THE ACTOR.



Easton, serving as a smile-stone to mark the intermediate half between the spring and summer seasons, gives me pause to reckon up the account of its progress and condition. The audit is the reverse of cheering. Mr. Prohman's highly optimistic forecast of a brilliant season, given publicity through the press, has proved to be quite the reverse of his hopes. The frequent changes of programme at so many of the best-end theatres, and notably at several of the most popular and fashionable houses, furnishes inconceivable evidence of the majority of managers having had a bad time of it since the close of pantomime after Christmas holidays. Looking over the long list of Metropolitan theatres I can almost count upon fingers of one hand those which have not required the barren resources of deadheads to have their benches filled night by night to the lucrative advantage of the Treasury. To name entertainments which have scored success would be to give away all the secrets, so as to deprive an amusement "it may be silence suits best."

Seeking for the reason of this general theatrical depression, continued, it is noted, from that which obtained through the whole of last year, the chief cause among many of the imbecilities of the playhouses is found in their productions. With few exceptions, managers, instead of depending for their novelties upon original plays, only to be found by diligent seeking, have resorted to stage adaptations from novels or translations from foreign dramas. Such are only the long run lead to failure, and for the plain reason, requiring no effort of logic to enforce it, that in any and

every kind of traffic and endeavour, whether of art or craft, stage or shop, second-hand work can only produce second-hand quality. That is past all question.

Turning in this review of the current dramatic season from the past to the future, I find a quite unusual number of novelties for Easter, coming on during the holiday time and immediately afterwards. The extensive list opens at the present Saturday night on Mrs. Langtry's tour for a time of the Haymarket with Mr. Sydney Grundy's new farce, "A Fearful Joy." On Easter Monday the Adelphi starts anew with "The College Widow," an American play acted by an American company, led by the popular trans-Atlantic actress, Miss Gertrude Quinlan. Easter Tuesday evening introduces Miss Fannie Ward as manageress for the time being of Terry's, where she starts her venture with the dramatization of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "The Marriage of William Ash." On the same night Mr. Frank Carson, at the Prince of Wales's, brings out the new musical piece entitled "My Mimosa Maid." The following Saturday, April 25, sees the first presentation of the Gaiety new musical play, "Havana." Then on the 27th (Monday week) comes Miss Marie Tempest in "Mrs. Dot" at the Comedy. The next night (Tuesday, 28) the Aldwych reopens with another American drama played by the company of the original entitled "Way Down East." At the Playhouse, the evening evening (Wednesday, 29) Mr. Cyril Maude brings out "Pro Tem." Soon after Easter Mr. Fred Terry will produce "Henry of Navarre" at the New Theatre.

This comprises the full list of holiday West-End novelties, but "The Mikado" is to be revived at the Savoy on Tuesday week (April 28).

PIPER PAN.



Lovers of opera in the vernacular are rejoicing at the announcement of another Moody-Manners season at the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Charles Manners and his gifted wife, Mrs. Fanny Moody, let nothing interfere with the warm-hearted enthusiasm that characterises their efforts in the cause of English opera.

They are, indeed, two of its strongest pillars, and have already accomplished great things by their combined talents, pluck, and hard work.

One of the latest recruits to the Moody-Manners troupe is Mr. Philip Brozel, who has already won fame in opera at Covent Garden, and on the Continent. Mr. Brozel is a Russian by birth, but is now a naturalized Englishman. The fact that he created the title role in Mr. Allick Maclean's opera, "The Hunchback," on its production in Germany—two years ago, suggests the probability that the work may be heard during Mr. Manners' management at the Lyric Theatre in August.

By the by, the fact that the well-known opera company performed "Madama Butterfly" recently at the Sheffield Hippodrome is not to be interpreted as the first of a permanent series of similar performances. The reason this special representation took place was because Mr. Manners was unable to arrange for the use of the theatre, at least that is what I am given to understand.

Great interest is being evinced in the Empire Day concert, which will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on May 23. The proceeds will be given to the Empire Education Fund and Victoria League, which will probably benefit materially, as the programme is being most attractively arranged. The Royal Choral Society, the London Symphony Orchestra, and many eminent artists, musical and dramatic, will appear. I notice, too, that the Prince and Princess of Wales head a long list of royal and titled persons who are patronising the function which will be fashionable, national, and musical.

to make to be in time for the performance of Sir E. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. I have never heard them sing better. But the wisdom of cutting things so close that barely twenty minutes elapsed between the arrival of the choir's train from Sheffield and their appearance on the concert platform seems doubtful, especially as the Yorkshire singers had arduous music to render.

WILL WORKMAN.



Oh, dear! Will some of my readers come and hold me? I have just been reading a "German raid" 100 ft. per head in import duties in 1906. Great Britain raised 15s. 9d. The difference between the Fiscal policy of the two countries being "we raise our duties on non-competing imports, chiefly food," while they raise theirs on competing products, chiefly manufactures.

"Balfour of Burleigh and Co." is the title of a Scotch Socialist pamphlet, in which the writer tells his readers why they oppose Socialism. Socialism is defined as "The organisation of industry by and for the people, a system in which the State will be its own banker, capitalist, and landlord," and anti-Socialism is defined as "Simply the present system." We are told that "anti-Socialists have put forward no alternative to the present system," and that "the Socialists have heard of Tariff Reform—have you not learnt that the alternative solutions of social evils is Socialism from your point of view, and Tariff Reform as the instrument of social reform from our point of view? We are told that Balfour of Burleigh and Co. take £11,000,000 by parcel from the State in the form of rent of houses, and other buildings, all interest on public funds, and all salaries from £100 per annum, and therefore includes doctors, lawyers, parsons, Trade Union secretaries, journalists, and Labour M.P.s, all grocers, drapers, butchers, bakers, and other trade people, we may realise what an appeal to evil passions such a statement becomes.

In another leaflet dashed out by the same gentry, we are told that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Chaplin, and Viscount Ridley have said quite recently that "Tariff Reform will not cure all our social evils, it will provide employment for all, or at least for the bulk of the working class." Well, whoever said that? Tariff Reform will not cure drunkenness, viciousness, voluntary laziness, or influenza! All the Tariff Reformers claim is that it will greatly enlarge the sphere of employment by giving greater security to our national capital, and preventing every form of unfair competition. And when the leaflet goes on to tell us that 10 per cent. tariff on foreign manufactures will make all manufacturers, home as well as foreign, dealer, and so restrict demand and lessen employment, the writer is talking through his hat. If since 1874 the tariffs of Holland, Germany, and U.S.A. have not prevented them from increasing their exports from five to eighteen times more than our income, why should the same policy prevent our development?

Dealing last week with Mr. Money, I pointed out his utility to Free Importers and their antithesis, Socialists. Unfortunately for him, this dual character, this support of contradictory principles, leads him into some peculiar situations. One of the "doctrines of increasing misery," that is, that the condition of the workers yearly grows worse, and while Mr. Money, on page 312 of "Riches and Poverty," completely annihilates that cry, throughout the same book he is continually supporting it. Then, on page 313, he writes: "The Morning Leader," wherein he is supporting Free Imports, he says: "Wages have risen more in purchasing power during the last generation than nominally: £80 (it is £78 10s. in 'Riches and Poverty,' p. 312) buys as much as £100 in the 70's, and while rent has risen it buys superior food. Nothing is gained by denying the improvement of the last 30 years." Will my Socialist readers note this confession of their tin god-dish? Not even he can have it both ways. If we are better off than 30 years ago, then the doctrine of increasing misery is not true.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., is another Free Imports pundit, who will be remembered as "Scrutator" of "The Morning Leader" during the South African war. Well, under that title he, on March 24, deals with "Tariff Reform Tariff Reformers" in "The Morning Leader," another name for the "Morning Leader." "Other things he instances the benefits of the new Patents Act as a proof of the beneficence of Free Trade! On this the Berlin 'Kreuz Zeitung,' on March 22, said: 'In creating this law British Free Traders have deliberately pursued Protectionist aims. The new British Law is the result of the opinion of Prince Bismarck.' 'English policy was chiefly conspicuous by its hypocrisy: England continues to pursue a policy of Protection under a Free Trade mask.' With this opinion all Tariff Reformers will agree, and while not admiring the tactics of our Lloyd George, Robertson, and Money, who while vilifying Protection are adopting Protective legislation, we shall none the less welcome Protective legislation which gives new sources of employment to thousands of Britons.

shipping has dwindled enormously," says this Free Imports pundit! As my readers will see, the actual increase is in tonnage, not in tonnage, and yet while we are beating the world, they are dwindling enormously. "Do you believe him?"

"100 Points on Tariff Reform," reprinted from "The Globe" (367 Strand, at 1d. post free), is well worth reading, and the uninitiated will find it interesting reading. Every phase of the great Fiscal issue is touched upon, and many a hoary free imports taradiddle is neatly pricked in the wind. Just take the last point: "I would like to know," said Count Potodowsky, speaking in the Reichstag last year, "who invented the fairy tale that Great Britain is a Free Trade country, and went on to show that while Germany raised 100 ft. per head in import duties in 1906, Great Britain raised 15s. 9d. The difference between the Fiscal policy of the two countries being 'we raise our duties on non-competing imports, chiefly food,' while they raise theirs on competing products, chiefly manufactures."

The body of the lady-bird is rounded, the under side is flat, and the upper convex. There are a great many species, quite a score being found in England. The general coloration, however, is either red with black spots, black with red spots, or orange yellow with black.

The eggs are yellow, long, and oval, and are laid in a large patch often among plant life, which the larvae readily eat. When the larvae are full-grown they attach the end of their body with a silky gum to a leaf or twig and hang with head down. The larval skin is often cast, but generally the dried skin is retained as a protection to the pupa in a somewhat similar manner to that of the fly already described. A very unpleasant smell may have been noticed when examining these beetles; this is given off by a yellowish fluid issuing from the abdomen.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending April 12 include: Mammals: 1 ring-tailed lemur, 1 Kowloon gibbon, 1 bonnet macaque, 1 two-spotted palm civet, 1 great-billed toucan, 1 barn owl, 1 greater sulphur-crested cockatoo, 1 water rail, 1 banded aracari, 1 bankian, 1 grey parrot, and 1 American kestrel.

The report of the Zoological Society has just been issued, and it may be interesting to note that the total number of additions to the menagerie during 1907 was 2,282, of which 929 were acquired by presentation, 202 by purchase, 187 were bred, 737 received on deposit, and 227 obtained in exchange.

OLD IZAAK.

Trot fishing has been a disappointing work up to the present, owing to the cold winds and unfavourable weather, and although most rivers have been in fair condition, only a few relatively small trouts have been taken.

Among the catches in the Thames have been one of 3lb., taken by Master Brook at Marlow (paled by B. Butler of Cookham); one by Mr. W. Warren at Weybridge; and one of 3lb. by Mr. H. Lukyn at Sanbury, which he considerably put back. The Midlands rivers are all in good trim for spinning or fly fishing, and a number of fish have been landed.

Few rivers hold snipe, roach or chub than the Hampshire Avon, and the lordly salmon is happily not yet a stranger to its waters. It has lately yielded two handsome salmon, scaling 32lb. and 33lb. each (heavy weight for spring fish), which were caught at Avon Tyrrell and Ringwood respectively. Both the Avon and Stour are strictly preserved, and for salmon fishing a license is, of course, required.

Sea angling offers few attractions yet for holiday-makers, but given warmer weather and a suitable tide, such as dabs, plaice, and flounders, may afford sport. Small codling have been taken at Margate, and a shoal of pollack have also been caught along shore in what is known there as a "beat net." The Home Bay Angling Association, numbering 81 members, held its annual dinner at the Kings Hotel, at the end of last week at the Hotel, presided at by Mr. F. W. Wacher, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The Home Bay Angling Society, another Home Bay organisation, holds a sea fishing competition to-day (Sunday) and another on Thursday next. Some good fish were taken during the past year.

Anglers, among others, have lost a valued friend by the death of Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, M.P., who for many years represented Central Sheffield in Parliament, and in Sheffield, anglers probably abound in large numbers than in any other town in the Kingdom. Some years since he presided at the dinner of the Central Association of the London Angling Clubs, held at the Holborn Restaurant, when the late Mr. R. S. Fennings (President of the Piscatorial Society) occupied the vice-chair, and on another occasion he kindly took the chair at St. James's Hall at a reading to the freedom of fishing in English public rivers was discussed. The Central Association in common with anglers generally, have reason to honour his memory, and the duly represented at the impressive memorial service held last week at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The 27th annual dinner (combined with the prize distribution) of the Gresham Angling Society, held under the able presidency of Mr. H. T. Sherborne (of the "Field"), at the Holborn Restaurant, proved very successful, and many ladies honoured the Society by attending. All the usual toasts were fully honoured. The chairman making a sportsmanlike speech in proposing the Gresham, and concluding with a pleasing remark from Mr. W. Senior (an honoured angler from one of our earliest dinners), wishing it the best of prosperity; continued harmony in its councils; and the true Waltonian feeling among its members one and all. Among the prize winners Mr. A. J. Saunders took the late Dr. Bruston's cup, Mr. W. Thomas, the Framling cup, Mr. W. W. W. Senior, the Deal cup, and Mr. C. F. F. Buckingham, the Mar-

The lady-crow, or lady-bird (Coccinella), as it is more often called, is one of the greatest benefactors to gardeners and farmers. Many crops are saved annually by them, which would otherwise have been lost. The two-spotted lady-bird is a great friend to the hop-grower, killing aphides which would otherwise destroy the plants. Its usefulness in this direction will be apparent in the present dumping of foreign hops into our market is allowed to continue.

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shall cross, all held for the year, and to each of whom, and also to Messrs. T. W. Bowman, F. A. Gray, and S. Chasterton, medals were awarded. There was an excellent musical programme, the proceedings closing with the National Anthem.

I was sorry to be unable to join the Peckham Waltonians, whose annual dinner and prize distribution (under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Mellish, faced by Mr. H. J. Brett, of the Crown Hotel, Peckham), held at the Crown Hotel, High-st., Peckham, proved a brilliant success. Among similar functions must be noted the annual dinners of the Amicable Ecclesiastical and Golden Torch Societies, held together at the George, Great St. Andrews-st., Bloomsbury, Messrs. C. Dearsley and F. Williams occupying the respective chairs. The past season proved exceptionally bad, less than 200lb. of fish having been weighed in by the two clubs, the heaviest roach scaling 11lb. Messrs. Bradbeer, Painter, Martin, and Kirvell were among the chief prize-winners. The catering was good, the room crowded, and the evening enjoyable throughout.

The City of London Piscatorial Society's meetings are always attractive and well attended, and those lately held (at one of which Mr. F. E. Loeon presided) have proved no exception to the rule. A new member, Mr. J. H. Loeon, was elected, and other candidates are coming on. Complaint was made of members of another angling club trespassing on one of the society's waters, for which an ample apology was made, and proceedings against the offenders consequently stayed. The society announced another of its Waltonian House expeditions, to take place at the Mason's Hall Tavern on Tuesday, April 28, at which a large company will assemble. Sundry papers are down for reading in May and June, and the members have an inviting programme before them. Some trout will doubtless soon be weighed in.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS FOR EASTERN DISCUSSION.

Some interesting subjects are down for discussion at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, to be held at Hastings tomorrow. The union has a membership of 62,154, and over 1,700 delegates have been appointed by the county and local associations to attend the gathering, at which there will also be present representatives from colonial and continental organisations of the teaching profession. At the public sessions discussions will take place on a variety of LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS affecting the profession, and the welfare of the young, including the 1908 Education Bill, higher education, teachers' salaries and superannuation, juvenile smoking, half-time child workers, provision of meals to school children, extraneous duties of teachers, etc. At the sectional meetings, subjects for discussion include the relation between primary and secondary schools, the relation of local and national finance, literature in the schools, hygiene, and temperance.

AN EASTERTIDE THOUGHT

Has it occurred to you how very weary One gets of sameness, coming year by year? The old tale begins to get so dreary Altho' to those who sell and those who hear.

And yet the very world around us preaches A sermon ever old and ever new— Nature herself a different teacher And yet the very same to me and you.

The trees that in the April breeze are dancing Have every winter looked all bare and sad.

Yet every Eastertide fresh leaves are seen And burst rejoicing with new verdure clad.

The crocuses that make the beds a blaze of yellow This daffodil, the primrose by the way, Are just as blithesome, and their tiny feet as merry.

As when they bloomed a year ago to-day.

The waves last night receding from the shingle Left all the shore a bare expanse and dead.

To-day I hear their merry voices tingle In music sweet above their ocean bed.

Last night, perhaps, both you and I were weeping O'er memories recalled with vain regret.

To-day, refreshed by God's own gift of sleeping, Has come the power to the grief forgot.

The boat that on the oory mud was lying— Moored to the piles with just a bit of rope—

To-day across the waves is gallantly flying, Fit emblem of new life, new thoughts, new hope.

New life! 'Tis worth a moment of reflection To bid good-bye for ever to the past. There is the lesson of the Resurrection— Get hold of that, and hold it ever fast.

Of life's twelve hours although, perhaps, eleven Have wasted been in folly or in sin. Yet still, wide open lies the gate of Heaven. One hour gives time for all to enter in.

Each newborn day I hear the lesson ring— Each Eastertide but home the teaching drives: The very world around me now is singing Of newness in ourselves and in our lives.

God makes the world all gay with Easter beauty, And Nature to new life springs glad— Shall we alone be slow to do our duty, Or shall we say "God helping me I will?"

Eastertide, 1908. MARGO ST. MAUR.

GIFT TO BOURNEMOUTH.

The art treasure house of Bournemouth has now been opened, and is being daily visited by many of the inhabitants. It will be remembered that the treasure house—formerly known as East Cliff Hall—was a free gift to the town from Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cotes, together with their collection of pictures and other works of art.

Canon Frank Weston, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed Dr. Hine as Bishop of Zanzibar.

A MIRACLE IN RHEUMATISM.

389, Middlewood-st., Sheffield, Oct. 31, 1907. Gentlemen—I had a severe attack of Rheumatism in 1903. My legs, ankles, and feet were swollen to an enormous size, as were my arms and hands. In February of this year my wife persuaded me to try a dose of Epsom salts. The first dose was followed by a severe attack of sleep. I found great improvement each week, the swellings went down, the pain subsided. These signs are part of a permanent cure. I am free from Rheumatism and in as perfect state of health as ever. My wife has also been cured. I have been a miracle—am, yours faithfully, CHAS. FORDE'S BILE BEANS.

CONSTIPATION, PILES, & ANEMIA.

"Sitting up night and day nursing my sick mother reduced me to a pitiable state of weakness," said Mrs. Lily Denton, of 50, Fir Street, Walsley, Sheffield. "I was prevented from getting my meals regularly and from giving myself all the care I needed. I fell a prey to constipation, piles, and anemia, and I eventually was in a bad plight. In addition I had splitting headaches, and went weak as a child. I was very ill indeed, and in great pain, when a neighbour (Mrs. Swift, of 138, Industry Street, Walsley) strongly advised me to try

CHAS. FORDE'S BILE BEANS.

"Chas. Forde's Bile Beans not only cured the piles once and for all, but in addition, made me better in every other way. They increased my appetite and made me feel strong and healthy. Indeed, I have never had better health since a few weeks after commencing to take them."

Of all Chemists in sealed boxes, at 1/6 or 2/6, or for same price direct from Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., 43, Cow Cross Street, London, E.C. See CHAS. FORDE'S name on box. Beware of worthless imitations.

EASE'S GOUT PILLS.

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**STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES
AND CORONERS.**

"He is a pest to the neighbourhood," said the warrant-officer Thos. Kemzli, 24, a labourer, of torn-tor., Notting Hill, who charged with assaulting Elizabeth Hammond, of Clarendon-st., Paddington.—Prosecutor, a young man was having refreshment in a public house in Puddington on March when prisoner accosted her and asked her to treat him. She refused.

He said that his friends were staying at Metropole.—P.C. Chapman spoke being called about midnight Thursday by prosecutrix's maid. He was running after prisoner Jermyn-st. He was walking rapidly and then commenced to run, but was chased and stopped him. asked

WHAT HE WAS RUNNING FOR. He replied: "I intended to talk to a cab," and said he did not know.

CERTAIN ADMISSIONS.

She confessed having passed the night with prisoner on a second occasion offering no resistance.—Mr. De G said, in face of that statement, would be idle to commit prisoner to trial, and ordered his discharge. Among the spectators in court prisoner's mother-in-law, and, as she quitted the building, she followed him, declaring that her daughter,

A DESPONDENT BARMAID
A barmaid, Jennie Palmer, of the King's Oak Hotel, High Road, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Connaught Waters at Longbridge. —P.C. Hilliar said that on Thu-

"I don't want to get him into
about it; all I want is to get
back again," said a cyclist, who
Poulter, 20, a porter, of Elm
Kingston, was charged with
stolen a bicycle lamp. — Pro
was allowed to withdraw the
on his lamp being returned

At Poplar, Dr. Gooding held an inquest on Rosalie Harris, aged 12, daughter of a railway labourer, who was found dead in a ditch. The girl went out to buy some vegetables, leaving deceased in the kitchen with a neighbour's child. Witness opened the door when the latter came running up to her, and said, "Rosalie has been killed." She then went into the kitchen, and found the flames out with a broomstick. At the Poplar Hospital deputed a nurse, "Dolly had the matches in her hand." The matches were found in a pipe rack over the mantelpiece. The child Dolly, stated that her father told her that deceased got on a gas pipe, then climbed on the dresser, lit the matches, got the matches, struck a match and dropped it on her gown, and died: Accidental death.

WHERE TO CALL OR WRITE

The Headquarters of the Bank are situated at 1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C., immediately opposite the G.P.O., and the Bank's principal Branches are at Birmingham, Manchester, Norwich, Brighton, Plymouth, South Croydon, Margate, Bristol, Liverpool, Plymouth and Exeter. Sub-branches and Agencies exist in every county of England, Wales, and in various towns and districts of Scotland and Ireland. Bank sends free by post a beautiful illustrated Brochure describing the history and progress of Mr. F. W. F. Institution, and also a full-size reproduction of the Bank's Deposit Book.

PUBLIC NOTICE

AND

WARNING—

FAREW'S BANK Ltd., is not connected or associated in any way whatsoever with any other Bank or Financial Institution.

**PUBLIC NOTICE
AND
WARNING—**

REMEMORANCE

DEMONSTRATION IN TURKISH WATERS.

me, Saturday.—The following official Note is published here:—
a long time past Italian and
resident in several towns

They have been endeavouring to
the opening of Italian ports
s. The Minister for Foreign
re, after setting aside the
s emanating from localit
there are only a small num
Italians, decided upon the open
post offices at Constantin
ika, Avlona, Smyrna, a

aleni. The Porte, which several years past has been aware of the intention of the Italian Government to open new post offices, and at the end of March through the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople a verbal note announcing the coming opening of the five offices.

March 30 the Porte replied to the Italian Embassy, also in a verbal note, stating that in virtue of an undated decree forbidding the opening of the oil fields was not admissible. The Italian Ambassador, on April 9, presented another note pointing out that Italy's right to the oil was incontestable and were based on the 1911 agreement.

most favoured nation treatment positively denying the existence of any understanding to the contrary. On the 14th inst. the Porte replied to another note in which it was implicitly declared that categorical orders had been given to prevent any consideration of the subject.

opening of the post offices and the Cuban Ambassador also received information to the effect that these acts, according to authentic statements of official persons, consisted in placing that armed guards should be placed before the post offices in order to forcibly prevent the public

Action of Italy.
view of this grave and unjust
provocation, the Italian Govern-
ment decided energetically to uphold
dignity and its rights by despatch-
three naval divisions to Turkish

ers with orders to hold themselves in readiness for any eventualities. Immediately the Italian warships are in Turkish waters the Italian government will address simultaneously a note to the Powers and to the Porte, in which it will draw attention to the violation of

nts and international treaties. Italy, not only with regard to the consular offices, but also in regard to other matters in which the Porte has acted in a high-handed and violent manner, to the prejudice of Italy's rights. The future attitude of the Italian Government and the further

Government and the further movements of the squadron will depend upon the answer given by the committee. The aim of the Italian Government in having recourse to this action is clear and definite, it is to safeguard the rights of Italian matters where these rights are

rumours to which the news of the mobilisation of the squadron has given rise, to the effect that the templates seizing an Ottoman province, are absolutely fantastic. Turkey's policy is not a policy of aggression, but one of legitimate defence.

Newspaper Comments.
Rome, Saturday, 3 p.m.—The new
papers unanimously approve the
decision taken by the Italian Govern-
ment in regard to Turkey, pointing

that Italy's dignity and rights are concerned. The "Tribuna" states that there is no question of permanent occupation or of landing Italian force, and that the demonstration is a formal protest against the action of the Porte. In case Turkey does not carry out her international

igations, the journal adds, any
ation that might be neces-
uld take the form of landing fo
one of the islands off the coast
ia Minor. "The recognition of
ht by the Powers," the jour-
cludes, "will certainly have its
ance in leading the Porte to a

...nals." The "Giornale d'Italia" and other papers make similar remarks. The "Tribuna" publishes an interview with Signor Fusina, former Minister and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is reported as declaring that the for-

reton chosen is the same as
ploved by France when she
ad Mitylene, and furnishes the
cacious means of arriving
ution of the difficulty.—Reut

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SATISFYING NEWS FROM CANNES
Cannes, Saturday. — Mr. Chan-
 continues to make the most
ing program. A walk of a
ong the sea-front has now be-
rt of his daily routine, and the
usually leans on the arm of
fe, his increased activity

length are very noticeable. Chamberlain also takes longer and more frequent drives, and generally appears to take a keener interest. Once again he wears an open collar, his button-hole and affects a monocle. All things considered, the womanly man, and

THE END OF THE VOYAGE.

AD NEWS AWAITING AN EMIGRANT
New York, Saturday.—The wife
and children of a man named
Wm. Wakefield, hailing from Sur-
bury, England, now settled in New
York, sailed a few days ago to
come here. Yesterday Wakefield

ter a short illness, and the unfortunate wife and children are now in the mid-ocean totally unaware of the terrible blow which has befallen them.—Central News.

Yesterday afternoon attacked
watchman in charge of the Cre
yonnais here, which was closed
one day, and after binding and
him attempted to fuse the lo
of the strong-room door with
polyethylene blow lamp. In doing
however, they started a fire, an

Thereupon took to flight. The watchman was released by the firemen, who quickly subdued the outbreak.—Central News.

INDOOR GAMES AND PASTIMES.

NOTES, PROBLEMS, & PUZZLES.

BY OUR OWN SPECIALISTS.

CARDS.

(By E. R. TURNER.)

CRIBbage.
The answers to the problems given last week are as follows:—(1) What cards must you hold in hand to score 100? Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BRIDGE.
The hand I gave last week was as follows:—My hand as dealer was Hearts 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Diamonds 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Clubs 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Spades 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

PROBLEM No. 327.
By L. G. B. (From the "Chicago Chess Society.")
Black—Queen Pawn.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Chessman—Subscribers at M. Newman, 10, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3, will receive the next issue of the magazine.

CHESS.

(By T. F. LAWRENCE.)

During the past week another stage of the Master Tournament at Vienna has been passed, and the very redoubtable Schachner is still ahead in the race for first honors. Look, as well as skill, is in abundance on him. Defending a King Bishop against Cohn in the 12th round, he made an unusual meretricious combination and was left with a hopeless game. Cohn, however, obligingly made several weak moves in succession, and allowed him to escape with a draw. One of the younger players, Dorn, held a certain position in the time table, and Maroczy came third. An excellent sample of Maroczy's skill in forcing the game of a complicated position will be seen in the game against Rubinstein given this week. Rubinstein, Tschigorin and Dr. Fieser are not far behind. Marshall is in his erratic vein, good and bad games alternating.

Despite the popularity of the London League, the competition in certain quarters lately has been to whether the competitors are on a standard basis to the participating clubs. It is contended, not without reason, that many amateurs lack the time to play both in the Competition and the Club Tournament, and that the latter is too frequently sacrificed to the detriment of the former. To some extent this is a double-edged sword, and also it must be admitted that the senior division of the League is somewhat unwieldy. A possible solution might be to relegate clubs failing to secure a certain proportion of wins to a minor section. This is a question for the future. Meanwhile, it can be fairly argued that as a school for chess, playing in the competition is infinitely preferable to the club tournament. Contrast the task of meeting a succession of opponents of unknown strength and possibilities to that of meeting others whose style and peculiarities are already known.

There is nothing fatal in Chess analysis to a truth. After the opening moves of the Algebré Gambit: 1P-K4, 2P-K3, 3P-K4, 4P-K3, 5P-K4, 6P-K3, 7P-K4, 8P-K3, 9P-K4, 10P-K3, 11P-K4, 12P-K3, 13P-K4, 14P-K3, 15P-K4, 16P-K3, 17P-K4, 18P-K3, 19P-K4, 20P-K3, 21P-K4, 22P-K3, 23P-K4, 24P-K3, 25P-K4, 26P-K3, 27P-K4, 28P-K3, 29P-K4, 30P-K3, 31P-K4, 32P-K3, 33P-K4, 34P-K3, 35P-K4, 36P-K3, 37P-K4, 38P-K3, 39P-K4, 40P-K3, 41P-K4, 42P-K3, 43P-K4, 44P-K3, 45P-K4, 46P-K3, 47P-K4, 48P-K3, 49P-K4, 50P-K3, 51P-K4, 52P-K3, 53P-K4, 54P-K3, 55P-K4, 56P-K3, 57P-K4, 58P-K3, 59P-K4, 60P-K3, 61P-K4, 62P-K3, 63P-K4, 64P-K3, 65P-K4, 66P-K3, 67P-K4, 68P-K3, 69P-K4, 70P-K3, 71P-K4, 72P-K3, 73P-K4, 74P-K3, 75P-K4, 76P-K3, 77P-K4, 78P-K3, 79P-K4, 80P-K3, 81P-K4, 82P-K3, 83P-K4, 84P-K3, 85P-K4, 86P-K3, 87P-K4, 88P-K3, 89P-K4, 90P-K3, 91P-K4, 92P-K3, 93P-K4, 94P-K3, 95P-K4, 96P-K3, 97P-K4, 98P-K3, 99P-K4, 100P-K3.

In our note to this problem last week the printer made an error. Here is the correct stroke problem in the country. Stunt should of course have been "stunt".

CRITICISM.
Re Problem No. 500 (Mr. Buttery's). Mr. J. Churchill (Barnes) sends the following criticism:—The position to be a White win.

PRIZES.
For the best list of solutions to this week's puzzle we will send a copy of "THE MUTUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA." The second best list of answers we will send a copy of "THE CRANFORD SERIES."

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.
All things being equal, the current will be sent to the London League. The London League will be sent to the London League.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF KENT.
The Kent League will be sent to the Kent League. The Kent League will be sent to the Kent League.

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PUZZLES.

(By C. P. BASLEY.)

RULES.
1. Solutions, together with names, to be forwarded to the Editor of this paper, or to the Editor of the "People," at 10, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3.

PRIZES.
For the best list of solutions to this week's puzzle we will send a copy of "THE MUTUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA." The second best list of answers we will send a copy of "THE CRANFORD SERIES."

THE CRANFORD SERIES.
"Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell. For the third best list of answers we will send a copy of "SUMMER STUDIES OF BIRDS AND BOOKS," by W. Warde Fowler.

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WEEK'S ANECDOTES.

(By C. P. BASLEY.)

HIS FEARS JUSTIFIED.
"I see by your sign that you are a dispensing druggist." "Yes, sir." "What do you dispense with?" "With accuracy, sir." "I was afraid you did."

ON THE OTHER SIDE.
"Dear," said the melancholy wife, "if you die first you will wait for me there on that far shore, won't you?" "I guess so," replied her husband, with a yawn. "I've always had to wait for you whenever I go."

LEGISLATIVE IGNORANCE.
First Clubman (M.P.): "You say I did nothing during the last session in the House of Commons? Are you aware that I asked 70 questions?" Second Clubman (political opponent): "What an ignorant man you must be!"

THE MYSTERY.
Visitor: "I understand that you had an amateur dramatic performance in the Town Hall last night?" Native: "Yes; the Stock and Bushkin Club played 'Little Mac, or the Mountain Mystery'."

DON'T BARGAIN FOR THAT.
Lady (paying for purchase): "Three-and-sixpence is right, is it not?" Shopman: "Three-and-sevens, madam; one penny on the bottle." Lady: "But I didn't pay a penny for the bottle last time." Shopman (nervously): "Didn't you, madam? Then that will be three-and-eightpence." Discomfiture of lady.

A SPEEDY JOURNEY.
Employer: "Did you tell Mr. Boreman who called that I had gone to New Zealand?" "New Office Boy: "Yes, sir. I told him that you had started this morning." "Good. What did he say?" "He wished to know when you'd return, sir, and I told him I did not think you would be back until after lunch."

THINGS ABOVE.
"You look glum," said the husband of one clever woman to the man who had married her companion. "So would you if your wife studied geology, and filled the house with science until there wasn't a place left for you to sit." "Don't worry about that," was the cheerful reply, "turn your wife's thoughts to astronomy; that will suit her just as well. And she can't collect specimens."

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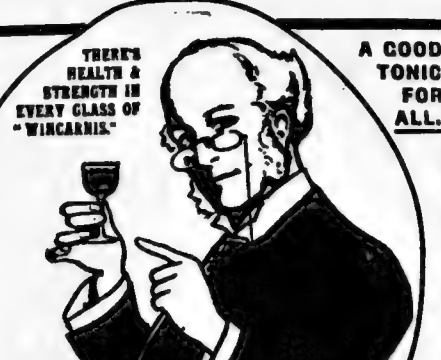
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A FINE TONIC FOR YOU.

THEY'RE HEALTH & STRENGTH IN EVERY GLASS OF "WINCARNIS"

A GOOD TONIC FOR ALL.



COLEMAN'S

"WINCARNIS"

The Famous Wine Tonic.

RECOMMENDED BY OVER 8,000 DOCTORS.

TO KEEP OUT THE COLD.

Many a serious illness is avoided by a little common sense. A famous physician said: "Colds are caught in an instant and the predisposition to take a cold comes not from within but without. If a man is in prime condition he can go out without an overcoat and not take cold, whereas another man may muffle himself up and directly he puts his nose outside he is in for a distressing attack of bronchitis or influenza. If you wish to be proof against colds and chills and influenza, you must keep your blood in good condition with 'Wincarnis.' If you take the famous wine tonic daily, the invigoration of the blood which follows will keep you as strong and as sound as a bell. While other people are sneezing their heads off, you will feel bright, brisk, buoyant, and brilliant."

NURSE FRENCH says:

Nurse French, "Sohamville," Mocombe Road, Eastbourne, August 21st, 1907, writes: "If any of my patients or friends complain of feeling 'run down' or 'worn out,' I always advise 'Wincarnis' as a health tonic. It certainly pulled me together when I was very shaken and low in tone after a most trying case of nerves. I always find it easier to discharge my duties as nurse after 'Wincarnis.'"

TRIAL BOTTLE GRATIS.

To obtain Trial Bottle of "Wincarnis" Free of Charge, send three penny stamps to pay cost of carriage, to Coleman & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich.

SIGN THIS COUPON.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

"The People," Apr. 19, 1908.

After Free Trial you can buy "Wincarnis" at any wine merchants, but only at those Chemists and Grocers holding wine licenses. Beware of buying imitations or of accepting the so-called "just as good."

SEND COUPON TO WINCARNIS NORWICH.

COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., WORKS, NORWICH.

Go One Better.

Pure Carbolic Soap

Saves thousands of young lives.

"PINKOBOLIC"

CROSFIELDS' CARBOLIC SOAP

By Appointment To H.M. the King.

Mere washing and cleaning is not sufficient to prevent disease—to keep away all sickness and infectious germs you must both cleanse and disinfect at the same time—to purify rooms, furniture, your clothes, linen and all in the house besides, one soap will do better than others.

Crosfields' "PINKOBOLIC" SOAP is superior to the best pure pale or yellow Soap and will easily outlast them.

A bold statement, easily tested and proved by the use of just one tablet. Made only in Full lb. weight tablets—Price 3d. and worth it.

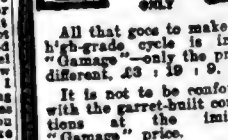
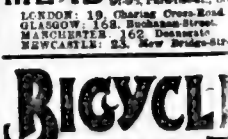
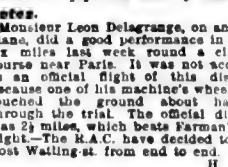
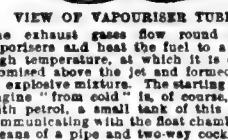
WRAPPER DISCOUNT.—A 3d. tablet of the finest Herb Toilet Soap for every 12 Wrappers—4 tablets for 4d.—See instructions—NOT A PRIZE but simply so much extra value, for which the Makers' Name and nearly a hundred years' reputation are guarantees.

"PINKOBOLIC" has the largest sale of Carbolic Soap in POUND TABLETS in the World.

3d.

WORLD OF WHEELS.

Don't buy a cycle until
have read our booklet. **Free**
anywhere.



THE ASQUITH MINISTRY.

SHUFFLED PACK RESULTS IN MANY SURPRISES.

THREE PEERAGES CONFERRED.

Mr. Asquith having completed the formation of his first Government, the Ministers were duly received by the Majesty at Buckingham Palace, this morning, when they "kissed hands" on appointment. Below will be found a complete list of the Ministers, together with the salary paid each occupant.

It will be noticed that two former members of the Government have been "dropped" by Mr. Asquith, viz. Mr. E. Robertson, who was Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. T. Lough, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. The Ministry is now constituted as follows:—

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (£5,000), Mr. H. H. Asquith.
 Lord Chancellor (£10,000), Lord Halsbury.
 President of the Council (£2,000), Lord Tweedmouth.
 Lord Privy Seal (unpaid), Marquis of Ripon.
 Secretary of the Exchequer (£2,000), Mr. D. Lloyd-George.
 Foreign Secretary (£2,000), Sir E. Grey.
 Secretary for the Colonies (£2,000), Mr. H. S. Gwynne.
 Secretary for War (£2,000), Mr. R. B. Haldane.
 Secretary for India (£2,000), Mr. J. H. Morgan.
 Secretary for Scotland (£2,000), Mr. J. H. Macdonald.
 First Lord of the Admiralty (£2,000), Mr. R. B. Haldane.

THREE NEW PEERS.

The King has been pleased to confer peerages on the following gentlemen:

The Right Hon. John Morley, O.M.
 The Right Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I.
 The Right Hon. E. Robertson, K.C., M.P.

Three New Privy Counsellors.
 The King has been pleased to approve of Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. T. B.

Lord Ripon retains the office of Lord Privy Seal, but he has expressed his desire to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities attaching to the leadership of the House of Lords. Therefore the following official statement is made:—

The Marquis of Ripon will retain the office of Privy Seal, but, at his request, the Earl of Crewe will be the Government leader in the House of Lords.

£5,000 A YEAR.

SALARIES OF TWO MINISTERS TO BE RAISED.

Another important change will shortly be effected. In the course of the debate on the Address it was stated that the Government proposed to raise the status and emoluments of the chiefs of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board. These departments have grown so greatly in importance in recent years, and the duties entrusted to them so intimately concern the welfare of commerce and of the organised life of the people, that no surprise was created by this declaration. Steps to carry out this decision will immediately be taken, and Mr. Burns and Mr. Churchill, the heads of the respective departments, will, in due course, cease to be Presidents of Boards, and will become Secretaries of State. No statement can be made at present as to the salaries which it is proposed to attach to these offices in their new status. The salary now paid in each case is £2,000 a year, while the principal Secretaries of State receive £5,000.

MEETING OF THE PARTY.

It has been officially announced from Downing-street that a general meeting of the Liberal party will be held at the Reform Club on Tuesday, April 28, at noon.

Mr. Asquith will then address his supporters as the leader of the party.

THE SHUFFLED PACK.

Mr. Morley is more a man of letters than a politician, but as both he has won many distinctions. Born in 1838, he was educated at Cheltenham College and Lincoln College, Oxford. He took his degree and was called to the Bar in 1873, but preferred letters to law. He wrote for the old "Literary Digest" and for "The Saturday Review," edited "The Fortnightly" and "The Pall Mall Gazette." He has written a number of masterly monographs. For a time he sat as member for Newcastle, but in 1895 lost his seat on the question of the Eight Hours Day Bill, and has since sat for Montrose. He was elected Secretary in 1898 and again in 1902, and although he has always been a strong anti-Imperialist he has done wisely and well at the India Office, where he has been since 1906.

SIR HENRY FOWLER.

(Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.)

Sir H. Fowler was born at Sunderland in 1830. He was trained as a

solicitor, and practised for many years at Wetherill, Wetherill & Co. He was returned to Westminster as member for the borough, and has held various offices in different Liberal Governments. Mr. Gladstone made him Under-Secretary for the Home Office, then in 1886 Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and later President of the Local Government Board. In that capacity he passed the Parish Councils Bill. In the 1890 Government he was Secretary for India, and in the present Government he has held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

(Chancellor of the Exchequer.) Born in 1863 in Manchester, Mr. Lloyd-George received but a limited education. He was articled to a solicitor, and when 22 set up in practice for himself. A true Celt, he is the ideal of the young Welsh Radicals. He came into prominence during the Boer War through his violent attacks on Mr. Chamberlain and all connected with him. He made himself very much disliked by Unionists, but his violence served its purpose and he became President of the Board of Trade.

MR. R. McKENNA.

(First Lord of the Admiralty.) Mr. R. McKenna was born in 1853. He received his education at King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he was a mathematical scholar, and rowed in the Cambridge boat. He is a barrister, having been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1887. He stood for Parliament in 1892 as a Radical, and was defeated, but three years later he won the seat for North Monmouthshire. He served for a year as Secretary to the Treasury, and when Mr. Birrell went to the Irish Office became President of the Board of Education. He has brought in an Education Bill, but does not seem to have found a solution to the problem.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(President of the Board of Trade.) Mr. Winston Churchill has had an adventurous career. In his impetuosity he is a true son of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, who, though born no longer ago than 1874, has made a name in more than one profession. He gave the Spaniards a helping hand in their Cuban campaign, and has seen much service under the British flag, witnessing the capture of both Omurman and Pretoria. Returning to England he threw himself into public life with characteristic energy, and soon considered his way to the front. He was returned for Oldham, and for a time sat at the feet of Mr. Brodbeck. Tariff Reform came, he changed his party, and became Mr. Chamberlain's critic in Colonial affairs. In 1906 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and to regret will be felt in the King's Dominions beyond the seas that he has been "moved on."

MR. RUNCIMAN.

(President of the Board of Education.) Mr. Runciman, a Scotsman by blood on both sides, is the son of Sir W. Runciman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the head of the Moor Line of cargo steamships. Born in 1870, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking a first class in the History Tripos. He made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament at Gravesend in 1893, was afterwards successful at Oldham, but a year later was turned out by Mr. Winston Churchill. He now sits for Dewsbury. When the present Government came into power he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and at the beginning of 1907 was advanced to the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

COL. SEELY.

(Under-Secretary, Colonial Office.) Like Mr. Winston Churchill, Col. Seely left his party on the question of Tariff Reform. He is the youngest son of Sir Chas. Seely, and was born in 1868. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1897. He served in the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war, and on his return embarked on politics. In 1900 he was returned as Conservative member for the Isle of Wight with a four-figure majority. With the advent of Tariff Reform he became a thorn in the side of his party, and finally joined the Radical party.

LORD LUCAS.

(Under-Secretary, War Office.) Lord Lucas is only 32, and the youngest member of the Ministry. He is a son of Mr. A. Herbert and nephew of Lord Carnarvon, once Viceroy of Ireland, and owes his present title to having successfully contested a claim to a dormant barony. He is absolutely unknown in politics, but has been private secretary to Mr. Haldane for two years.

MR. F. D. ACLAND.

(Financial Under-Secretary for War.) Mr. F. D. Acland is the eldest son of the Education Minister in Lord Rosebery's Government. He was born in 1874, and educated at Rugby and Balliol, Oxford. As Mr. Haldane's Parliamentary private secretary, he has had a training which should enable him to stand in his new position.

MR. T. R. BUCHANAN.

(Under-Secretary, India Office.) Mr. T. R. Buchanan was born in 1846, and is a Glasgow man. Sits for East Perthshire. In 1906 he became Financial Secretary to the War Office. He now goes to study the problems of India, and will be the spokesman of that Empire in the Commons.

Other New Ministers.

Dr. Macnamara, member for North Camberwell, was born 47 years ago at Montreal, son of a sergeant of the old 6th Regiment. He recently fought Peckham for Mr. Gautrey and got badly beaten.

Mr. Hobbhouse is aged 46. His first training was military, but ever since he was 30 he has been engaged in politics.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who sits for the St. Rollox division of Glasgow, is the Progressive leader and ex-chairman of the London County Council. Born in London in 1853, he was educated at Mill Hill. By business a

Mr. Masterman, a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and University Extension lecturer, is only 35 years old. He is a High Church Christian Socialist, and sits for West Ham.

FIRE FIGHTERS.

NO UNIFORM MEANS NO PAY.

Chislehurst is much engrossed in the question whether firemen should on all occasions wear uniforms when attending a fire. On the occasion of a recent fire which occurred, there four members of the volunteer fire brigade who answered the call did not stop to put on their uniforms, but went immediately to the scene of the outbreak in their civilian clothes, and succeeded in putting out the fire. The Chislehurst Council, on the recommendation of the chief officer of the brigade, Mr. Burton, who is a decorator, has refused to pay for the services rendered, on the ground that the men were not in uniform. One member of the brigade, in a letter to the local paper, states that during his 17 years' service in the brigade he had never been warned about the necessity of wearing a uniform, and that when the fire mentioned broke out he was three-quarters of a mile away, and hired a vehicle to take him to the scene, where he joined his comrades at work.

Red Tape Rules.

The feeling among some of the men is very strong. The monetary consideration is nothing to them—their pay being one shilling per hour while the fire lasts—but they feel that a house might burn down and

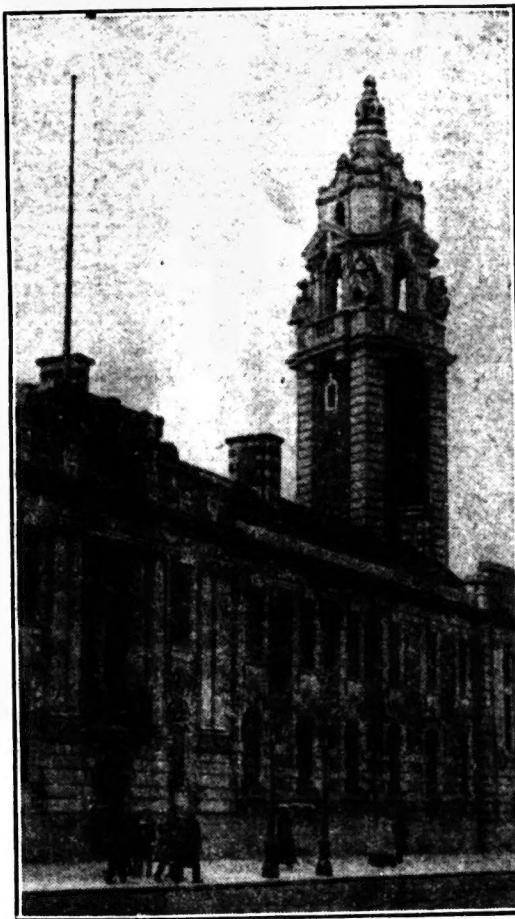
A HAPPY SEQUEL.

INTERESTING POLICE COURT ROMANCE.

At Kingston a tall, well-dressed woman named Kate Gradden, a housekeeper, 27 years of age, widow of Queen's-road, New Malden, was charged on remand with feloniously administering to her little daughter, Kate Gradden, four years old, a quantity of carbolic oil with intent to murder her, and further with attempting to commit suicide by taking carbolic oil. When the charge was first heard three months ago it was stated that prisoner came to the New Malden Police Station and stated that she had given her little girl some poison.

Will She Die?
 Carbolic oil was found at her house in a bottle and in an egg-cup, and when shown it she said: "Yes, that is what I gave her. Will she die?" Her manner was confused, and it was also said that she had been suffering from loss of memory. When, however, the child was medically examined there was no evidence of her having swallowed any poison. She was, therefore, remanded on her own recognisances for three months. Chief Det.-Insp. Belcher now said he did not propose to offer any further evidence against accused, who had got married in the interval. Mr. J. L. Nathan, the court missionary, said the affair had had a very happy end.

LAMBETH TOWN HALL.



ONE OF THE LATEST ACQUISITIONS TO LONDON'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS WHICH WILL BE OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

lives be endangered while they follow the red-tape rules laid down by the authorities. Mr. Thompson, a gardener, who is a very keen member of the brigade, says the brigade, which formerly numbered 13 members, has now been cut down to nine.

"I went to the fire just as I was," he says, "and in consequence have received no pay, but if another fire were to break out and I thought I was losing valuable time by going home to get my uniform, I should repeat my offence. The pay is nothing, but I am very keen on the work, and think that it is ridiculous, and unfair in principle, that our pay should be stopped because we get to work as speedily as possible."

The "Other Side."

There is also the question of insurance. In case of accident while attending a fire the insurance company refuses to pay a claim to a fireman who is not in uniform. The members of the brigade are all insured by the council. The "other side" was presented by Mr. Burton, chief officer of the brigade. "The rules are there to be obeyed," he said. "Time and again some of the men have appeared at fires in civilian clothes when they could perfectly well have changed into their uniforms. A man cannot fight a fire in his everyday clothes without grave risks. The insurance companies are very strict in the matter, and we have had the greatest difficulty in regard to claims for accident, even when the men are dressed, as they should be—in helmet, non-inflammable tunic, and put boots. The fire brigade here does not cover anything like the ground it did some years ago, and yet it costs the ratepayers £200 per annum, which is more than enough. This agitation can be traced to men who have been discharged."

EXPERIENCE.

Mr. "Fritz" says "has become known far and wide for what it is worth—one of the most potent, simple, and agreeable factors in maintaining health. It is the best and simplest remedy for removing the excess of the liver, the bile, the blood, the stomach, and the bowels, and removing all the impurities of the system, and restoring the system to its normal state."

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When accused was before the court on Jan. 13 there was a young man sitting in the court who heard the evidence, and who after the case

Offered to Marry Her.

Witness had seen her and the young man frequently since, with the result that he had been successful in bringing them together for good, and he was pleased to say that he was a witness of the wedding, which took place shortly afterwards. The couple were now living very happily together in a house at New Malden. Mr. Nathan added that the woman had undoubtedly been a sufferer from loss of memory, but in this respect she had greatly improved of late. He believed that at the time she had no intention of hurting herself or the child. The chairman expressed the gratification of the bench at this happy ending to the case, and in discharging accused expressed the hope that she would never attempt such a thing again. Accused promised that she never would, and then left the court with the missionary.

THE COMING EMPIRE DAY.

May 24, Empire Day, falls on a Sunday this year, and its celebration will be held on the 22nd, 23rd, or 24th, or on the last school day before the 24th, according to local conditions. Since the origination of the idea there has been remarkable progress, and the movement now embraces between 50,000 and 60,000 schools, representing an aggregate of about 6,000,000 school children, who are being taught to take an interest in the welfare of the Empire and in the principles on which it has been established. In the course of last year the London County Council schools were brought into the scheme, thus increasing the "Empire movement" by some 800,000 "members."

The extension of the work is so remarkable that the Empire catechism and the Empire posters have been translated even into Tamil and Singalese.

The congregation and officers of the Metropolitan Tabernacle are subscribing towards a suitable testimonial for the ex-pastor, the Rev. Thos. Spurgeon, in order to mark their appreciation of his 14 years' work at the church.

A KNOTTY POINT.

AS TO A POST-NUPITAL SETTLEMENT.

The Court of Appeal composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Buckley heard an appeal by Mr. L. R. Dickes, trustee in the bankruptcy of Mr. E. V. Pope, from an order of Justice Bigham, sitting in Bankruptcy, upholding the validity of a post-nuptial settlement made by the bankrupt in favour of his wife and family. The trustee moved to have the settlement set aside in order to release the property in favour of the creditors. The motion having been dismissed by Justice Bigham, he appealed to the court above. On April 9, 1906, Mr. Pope made a post-nuptial settlement on his wife purporting to be in consideration of "natural love and affection." The settlement was in the ordinary terms for the benefit of the husband and wife for life, with remainder to the children of the marriage. Mr. Pope became a bankrupt on Sept. 20, 1907, and, therefore, the settlement being a voluntary one, and made within two years of the bankruptcy, the trustee moved to void it. Mrs. Pope said that her husband had committed matrimonial offences which entitled her to apply for a dissolution of the marriage or a judicial separation. Mr. Pope had also lost a large sum of money on horse racing. Mrs. Pope threatened her husband with divorce proceedings, but she said she would refrain from making proceedings for his part misconduct if he would promise not further to misconduct himself, and make a settlement adequately providing for herself and children.

Judges Disagree.

This offer Mr. Pope accepted, and made the settlement. In October, 1906, the parties separated, and in November Mrs. Pope filed a petition for divorce, alleging against her husband acts of misconduct after the date of the settlement only. She also pleaded cruelty, and ultimately a decree nisi was granted. It was contended on behalf of the trustee that a settlement made in such circumstances could not be said to be one made in the wife's favour as a "purchaser" for valuable consideration within the meaning of Section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1882, and was, therefore, void as against the claim of the trustee. The case was argued a few days ago and judgment reserved. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that in his opinion the release of a right, or compromise of a claim, might constitute a "purchase" within the meaning of Section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act. He agreed with the view expressed by Justice Bigham and the order he had made dismissing the motion. Lord Justice Moulton concurred in this view. Lord Justice Buckley, however, dissented. He expressed the view that on the facts there was no valuable consideration for the settlement, and that the claim of the trustee should be allowed. By a majority the court dismissed the appeal, with costs.

CORDON BOY'S DEATH.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WEST END.

At Westminster, Mr. Wellington held an inquest on the body of John Dargan, 29, who died in St. George's Hospital as the result of an accident in Piccadilly. Eddie, Chas. Weymouth, superintendent of the Church Army Labour Home, Marylebone, said that deceased had been in the "Cordon Boy's Home." He was a labourer, and was employed by the Church Army to deliver bundles of firewood from a hand truck. He was returning with an empty truck after having visited various places in Knightsbridge, when the accident happened. Ed. J. Bourne, of South-st., Ponder's End, said that he was a passenger on the omnibus which was overthrown. About 11.30 on Friday morning the omnibus was travelling from Hyde Park Corner up Piccadilly, when they met a Harrod's Stores van coming in the opposite direction.

DECEASED TRIED TO CROSS.

With his barrow between the omnibus and the van. He attempted to turn round when too late, and the van caught the handles of the barrow and swung him round. Deceased just under the horses' hoofs and went under the wheels of the omnibus.

Wm. Dunning, who was in Harrod's van, said they came out of Hamilton-place. Deceased seemed confused by the traffic, and thought witness shouted he came straight into the van. The promptitude with which the "bus driver" pulled up was marvellous. Deceased was taken on his back to the hospital. Dr. Oliver, house surgeon, said that death took place on the following day, deceased having sustained severe internal injuries. Verdict, accidental death.

"KEN'S KABIN" CLOSED.

"Ken's Kabin," the tea-shop started by the ex-waitresses of the Piccadilly Cabin Restaurant at 82, Brompton-road, is no more. The shutters have been put up, the furniture and stock cleared away, and "Ken" and her staff of waitresses have quit the premises. Mr. Arthur Holland, who took the premises at 82, Brompton-road, to the Cabin girls, says: "Unless the girls run a tea-shop under a businesslike management—and at present it is far from that, they will never be a success. I lent my business premises for their welfare, but the girls refused to listen to any suggestion I had to make." At a meeting of the girls it was announced that if all arrangements were satisfactorily completed it would be possible to open the second "Ken's Kabin" on Wednesday or Thursday next. Mrs. Deppard is actively supporting the scheme, and is backing the girls financially.

The Chief Unionist Whip, Sir A. Acland Hood, M.P., will address his constituents at Wellington, Somerset, on Tuesday.

While in London Dr. Jameson will devote himself principally to negotiations in connection with the Rhodesian land settlement scheme. He will return to the Cape for the June Session of Parliament. Dr. Smartt will lead the Opposition during the forthcoming short Session.

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DIAMOND MAKING.

BANK TO GIVE UP THE SEALED PACKET.

In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, Justice Kilday, and Justice Darling, an interesting judgment was given, respecting the Union of London and Smiths Bank and the sealed packet—said to contain a secret as to the manufacture of diamonds—deposited there by M. Henri Lemoine and Messrs. Wornher, Beit, and Co. On April 7, at the instance of the Attorney-General, a rule nisi was obtained compelling Mr. Arthur Jno. Daye, assistant manager of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for not obeying a Crown Office subpoena, which directed him to produce the sealed document in question at Bow-st. Police Court. When the rule nisi was applied for it was stated that an order had been made by the Secretary of State that evidence should be taken before the magistrate at Bow-st. for the purpose of the proceedings pending against M. Lemoine in Paris. On the advice of Mr. Avory, K.C., representing the bank, Mr. Daye declined to produce the packet when asked to do so at Bow-st., contending that it was a document within the meaning of the statute, and that it would be a breach of trust on the part of the bank to produce it.

Historic Incident.

Mr. Avory said he appeared to show cause against the rule which called upon the Union of London and Smiths Bank to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against them for alleged disobedience to a Crown Office subpoena. The bank desired to place itself absolutely under the direction of the Court in the matter, the motion being one for attachment. Mr. Justice Darling: Was not some other remedy open?—Mr. Avory said he thought there was, under an earlier statute, by which the magistrate himself could enforce the production of a document. Counsel proceeded to mention the case of the Queen v. Lord John Russell, which, he said, was motioned for the attachment of Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State, for not producing a document at a trial, as required by a subpoena. In that case the judge held that there was no case for attachment, as no clear contempt had been made out, and there was no intentional disobedience to the court's order. It was one thing to disobey a writ, and another thing to be guilty of defiance of the Court.

The Judgment.

The Lord Chief Justice had no doubt that the document must be handed over to the custody of the court, though the magistrate was certainly not bound to send it to France if he did not think it right to do so. There was no suggestion in the police court proceedings that the envelope did not contain the document. Civilised courts should for many years past been endeavouring to see that criminals did not escape justice, and in this case there seemed to have been no answer to a subpoena calling upon people to produce an envelope in a charge of fraud. Of course, the bank had acted perfectly properly to protect themselves and the interests of others, and there had been no wilful disobedience. The rule would be made absolute, but the writ of attachment would be in the Crown Office for a month, in order that the subpoena might be obeyed. Justice Darling agreed, said that if Mr. Avory's contention as to the meaning of the Statute were correct, any person receiving such a subpoena might say, "I am at liberty to disobey this if I simply take the precaution of putting my document into an envelope or into a box and keep it there."

A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

STRANGE WRITING ON THE WALL.

At the Friern Barnet Rural District Council Offices, Mr. F. Thompson, held an inquest on the body of Wm. Hy. Camp, aged 27, who died at the hospital at Huddersfield, New Southgate, and committed suicide the previous week. Deceased's sister said that about four years ago he contracted a nervous disease and imagined that he had all sorts of illnesses. On Saturday morning when she was lying in bed him she found he was lying in bed dead. He had secured the gas bracket upped down and attached to it a tube. His head was in a bag, under which one end of the tube had been earned and was held between his teeth. The gas was turned full on. In August last he threatened suicide. He went down to spend the day with some friends, and was going to remain over night. Next morning a message was received from him saying that by the time it reached them, he would be dead. The following day, however, he arrived home quite safely and said he bought a revolver but left it with a Congregational minister at Herne Bay. The following letter, which was found pinned on the wall above deceased's head was read:—

To whom it may concern. The fundamental reason for my suicide is ill-health. I should like to say to my family have been very kind and indulgent to me and have helped me to the best of their ability. There is not the smallest shadow of blame attached to anybody but myself in this affair. Verdict: Suicide whilst temporarily insane.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN.

The funeral has taken place at Ipswich of Jas. Gooding, who, in the famous 95th Regt., served his country through the Crimean War, with his brother, Jno. Gooding, who died a few months since. The commanding officer of the Royal Horse Artillery at Ipswich arranged for military honours to be rendered, and following the Union Jack covered coffin, carried on a gun-carriage, were the following veterans:—J. Barfield, 95th Regt.; R. Newton, 51st Regt.; J. Callaghan, 27th Regt.; P. Larter, 20th Regt.; S. Hilling, 4th Light Dragoons; J. Robinson, 95th Regt.; S. Hackney, 7th Hussars; J. C. M.N., in his 95th year; and T. Shackleton, E.N.

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BAD LEGS, &c., are completely cured with Ines-
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RELIABLE NURSERY POMADE. One appli-
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strengthens the Hair. Price by post in Trial,
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HAIR DESTROYER.
JAMES' DEFLICATORY instantly removes
superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms
without injury to the skin. Of most chemists.
Free from observation, post free on receipt of
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FOR 28 stamps, a sufficient supply of Lady M.
Felix's Sanataries have to cure her ordinary
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Trial types of stamps. All cheques.

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DILL'S DIABETIC MIXTURE is the only
known remedy for this deadly disease.
No dieting necessary. It cures Bright Yellow
Jaundice, Gall Stones, Hepatic Asthma,
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very best remedy we know for Kidney
Disorders. Sent post free, on receipt of
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CURED MRS. TURNERS
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SUPPLY TRIAL BOX 7/40 Pills 1/10.
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WASTE NO TIME.
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system take Towle's Pills. They quickly remove
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THEY ARE JUSTLY DESCRIBED AS
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Refuse all substitutes, which are injurious and
Ineffective. Buy only the genuine. Each box contains
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IF IT CURES WHERE ALL
ELSE FAILS.
—50—
YEARS REPUTATION

[SPECIAL REPORTS]

... the destination of

[illegible]

MIDDLEBROUGH 1, LIVERPOOL 0.
Except that the home side played like a team were at full strength in the match. Winning the ball in the middle of the field, the visitors were able to attack with the wind at their backs in the first half, and had to be content with a goal in the 15th minute. The home side were spoiled by bad shooting. Even when they were attacked in turn, but neither goalkeepers nor defenders were at fault. In the second half both sets of forwards had many chances. At the interval there was no score. In the second half Liverpool were again the attacking side, but their play was not so good. The home side were able to defend well, and Williamson had several shots to save. Liverpool proved equal to all demands. Call, the goalkeeper, was very good. The home side were unable to get a goal, and West failing to clear, the ball went to Middleton, who scored. Liverpool were able to get a goal in the 75th minute. Middlebrough gained a rather lucky victory by a goal to 0.

BIRMINGHAM 4, SHEFFIELD W. 0.
At Sheffield, Birmingham were strong and confident. The first quarter of an hour Jones scored for them. The

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals for ag. P.
Manchester City	35	22	8	5	62
Newcastle Utd.	35	19	13	3	48
Manchester Utd.	36	16	11	9	76
Aston Villa Wed.	35	19	15	2	72
Sheff. Wed.	35	17	13	5	67
Blackburn	37	16	14	7	52
Bury	36	13	12	11	58
Nott. Forest	36	13	12	11	58
Sheff. Utd.	36	13	13	10	57
Derby	37	12	18	12	46
Reading	37	12	18	12	46
Wolverhampton	37	12	18	12	46
Sheff. Utd.	37	12	18	12	46
Blackburn	37	12	18	12	46
Liverpool	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61
Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61
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Derby	36	14	16	6	61
Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61
Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61
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Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
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Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61
Wolverhampton	36	14	16	6	61
Sheff. Utd.	36	14	16	6	61
Derby	36	14	16	6	61

BURNLEY 1, GLOSSOP 0.
At Tarf Moor, Burnley. With ground in capital order a good game was played, each team conceding a goal. There was very little to choose between the teams during the first half, shortly before the interval. At the start of the second half Burnley's Alf Glossop played a hard game, and expressed rather hard lines in not scoring. He was, however, not a very good character. Nothing more was scored. Burnley won by 1 goal to 0.

GLOUCESTER TOWN 1, HULL CITY 1.
At Grimsby. A very close and a draw. 1 goal each. About 5,000 people were present. Hull had Neave instead of Wright. Gloucester Town had several changes in their team. During the first half Gloucester were the best and even opening half each scored once. Higgins getting through. In the second half Gloucester had a flowing change of ends. Hull were times rather severely pressed, but a goal was scored. Gloucester did not look as they broke away. Their forward looked nervous, but their body was

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service. At Herne Hill, he was a member of the Herne Hill Open or club, yet he managed to go for the final heat in two handicaps. He was second in the second final and third in another. He knew of the Adelphi Cycling Club, however as a social organization. He is only 19 years of age, bids fair to come as famous in the athletic world as his father, who was a champion handicaps. As usual, the more prominent racing clubs are anxious to get new members and their membership is what we hear of future success. He made to him, with that end in view and the interest of the game we trust will be successful. Apart from this, we see this system of approaching "old money" is a very poor one. The view of the small clubs, to who possession of a crack rider may be a valuable social as well as a riding thing is a very poor one. It is to be seen and put on to what may be a big scandal.

was as to how many he won. In the afternoon in four weeks he had secured 48 unfinished 35 to 381, and after his points with a grand total of 12,410 to 9,981. At version, of course, had no position and he was not finished but he had unfinished 35, 7 and subsequently made 36, 7 (unfinished). Harverston made 35, 7 and 35, 7. Since aggregated 560 to 35, 7 reached his necessary 15,000 version's score was 10,222.

(Orcher's Prospects and League average page 17)

Printed and Published by C. F. Smith, Govt. and the Press, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804,

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Middlesex and Surrey W.C.; J. R. Bai

ness, enough become a big scandal.

County of London, April 19, 1900

County of London, April 20,

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